Component of Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 89-638-X no. 2009001
2006 Aboriginal Population Profiles for Selected Cities and Communities: Ontario

Article

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Sault Ste. Marie

by Marie-France Germain, Rosalinda Costa
and Karen Kelly-Scott

April 2009

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website at www.statcan.gc.ca or contact us by e-mail at infostats@statcan.gc.ca or by telephone from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday to Friday:

Statistics Canada national contact centre
Toll-free telephone (Canada and the United States):

Inquiries line	1-800-263-1136
National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired	1-800-363-7629
Fax line	1-877-287-4369
Depository services program inquiries line	1-800-753-7943
Depository services program fax line	1-800-565-7757

Local or international calls:

Inquiries line	1-613-951-8116
Fax line	1-613-951-0581

Information to access the product

This product, catalogue no. 89-638-X no. 2009001 is available for free in alternate format. To obtain a single issue, visit our website at www.statcan.gc.ca and select "Publications."

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, the Agency has developed standards of service which its employees observe in serving its clients. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.gc.ca "About us" > "Providing services to Canadians."

Statistics Canada
Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Sault Ste. Marie

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2009

All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of priv ate study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

April 2009

Catalogue no. 89-638-X no. 2009001

ISSN 1920-0072

ISBN 978-1-100-12260-1

Frequency: Occasional

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande (n ° 89-638-X nº 2009001 au catalogue).

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Sault Ste. Marie

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Sault Ste. Marie

Did you know that ...

- The Aboriginal population living in the census agglomeration (CA) of Sault Ste. Marie is young and growing. In 2006, 7,760 Aboriginal people lived there, a 29% increase from 2001.
- Over four in ten Aboriginal people (43%) were under the age of 25, compared to 27% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- While Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 in Sault Ste. Marie had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (66% versus 72%), Aboriginal people have a greater tendency to return to school later in life than do non-Aboriginal people.
- Half of Aboriginal men (50%) and women (52%) aged 25 to 64 in Sault Ste. Marie had completed postsecondary education compared to 61% and 57%, respectively of their non-Aboriginal counterparts.
- The unemployment rate for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Sault Ste. Marie was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (11.9% compared to 4.7%). First Nations men and women and Métis men had similar rates of unemployment. Métis women were, however, much less likely to be unemployed.
- In 2006, the employment rate of Métis women (75.9%) aged 25 to 54 living in Sault Ste. Marie resembled that of non-Aboriginal women (77.0%) while the rate for First Nations women (67.9%) was lower. Among men, First Nations men (66.7%) were less likely to be employed than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (84.1%). However, their employment rate was higher than that of Métis men (62.1%).
- In 2000, Aboriginal people in Sault Ste. Marie working full-time full-year earned 87% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, the gap had widened with the earnings of Aboriginal people working full-time full-year being 73% of that of non-Aboriginal full-time full-year workers.
- The majority of off-reserve First Nations people (52%) and Métis (58%) aged 15 years and over living in Ontario rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006.
- Six in ten off-reserve First Nations and Métis adults living in Ontario reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. The most commonly reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism, respiratory problems, high blood pressure, heart problems or affects of a stroke.

Introduction

This report examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in the census agglomeration (CA) of Sault Ste. Marie[1]. The 2006 Census and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which provide an extensive set of data about Aboriginal people, are the data sources.

The report focuses on the **Aboriginal identity population**, which refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

The term "First Nations" is used throughout the report to refer to people who identified as North American Indian. The term "Aboriginal population" is used to refer to the Aboriginal identity population.

Setting the context

There were 1,172,790 Aboriginal people in Canada in 2006, accounting for 3.8% of Canada's total population.

In 2006, a total of 242,500 Aboriginal people lived in Ontario, representing 2.0% of the provincial population.

There were 7,760 Aboriginal people living in the CA of Sault Ste. Marie in 2006 making up 9.8% of the city's total population. By way of comparison, Toronto had the largest Aboriginal population (26,575) of any city in Ontario, and Kenora had the largest concentration of Aboriginal people of any city in Ontario (16%).

Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in Sault Ste. Marie grew by 29%[2]. The First Nations population grew by 16%, while the Métis grew by 53%.

First Nations – largest Aboriginal group in Sault Ste. Marie

In 2006, 4,485 persons identified as First Nations people accounting for over half (58%) of the city's Aboriginal population. Another 3,125 identified as Métis accounting for a further 40% of the Aboriginal population. A small percentage (2%) reported multiple or other Aboriginal responses[3].

Of those who identified as First Nations people in 2006, the large majority (82%) reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada.

1. The geographic area covered in this report is the census agglomeration (CA) of Sault Ste. Marie. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. Garden River and Batchewana (Rankin) First Nations are included in the CA of Sault Ste. Marie. For maps, see: http://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss2006/Maps/Maps_Cartes/CMACACT/ON/CMAT590-K.pdf
2. The growth rate takes into account the adjustment for incompleted enumerated reserves. Batchewana (Rankin) First Nation was an incompletely enumerated reserve in 2001 and has been removed from the 2006 count in Sault Ste. Marie for the purposes of calculating the growth rate.
3. Includes people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity group and those who reported being Registered or Treaty Indian and/or member of an Indian band or First Nation without reporting an Aboriginal identity.

About the data sources

The census provides a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. The most recent census was on May 16, 2006.

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted between October 2006 and March 2007. The survey provides extensive data on Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 and those aged 15 and over living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was designed to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada (excluding reserves).

It was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity questions on the census and the APS. Census data used in this article for First Nations people, Métis and Inuit are based on the single responses only. Total Aboriginal identity population counts include people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and/or those who reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey data represent a combination of both the single and multiple Aboriginal identity populations.

Data have been provided for the total Aboriginal identity population and in some cases they have been broken down by Aboriginal group, sex and age group. For Aboriginal groups where the census count of the population aged 15 years and over is 200 or less, only the census count has been provided. No further data are shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

A young population

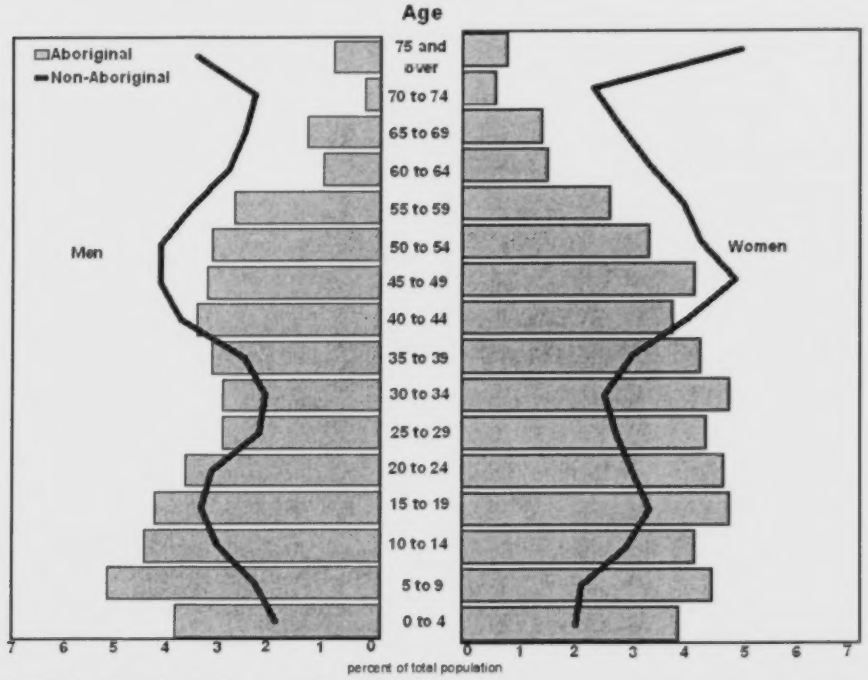
The Aboriginal population living in Sault Ste. Marie is younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2006, the median age[4] of the Aboriginal population in Sault Ste. Marie was 29.6 years, compared to 44.7 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

In 2006, over four in ten (43%) Aboriginal people were under the age of 25, compared to 27% of non-Aboriginal people. Further, only 5% of Aboriginal people were 65 years and over, compared to 18% of the non-Aboriginal population. Just over one-quarter (26%) of Aboriginal people in Sault Ste. Marie were under the age of 15, compared to 15% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (chart 1). For more details on the age distribution, see table 1 in the appendix.

Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under represented 16% of the city's children. Over one in four (28%) of the First Nations population was 14 years of age and under, compared to 23% of Métis.

4. The median age is the point where exactly one-half of the population is older and the other half is younger.

Chart 1
Population pyramid for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Aboriginal children more likely than non-Aboriginal children to live with a lone parent

In 2006, the majority of Aboriginal children aged 14 and under (57%) lived with both parents. Compared with their non-Aboriginal peers, Aboriginal children were more likely to live with a lone mother (33% versus 21%), a lone father (8% versus 2%), a grandparent (with no parent present) (0.5% versus 0.2%) or with another relative (0.8% versus 0.6%) (see table 2 in the appendix).

Aboriginal youth less likely to be attending school

Overall, in 2006, Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in Sault Ste. Marie had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (66% versus 72%). However, Aboriginal people have a greater tendency to return to school later in life than do non-Aboriginal people. About one in five (19%) Aboriginal people 35 years of age or older were attending school in 2006, compared to 11% of non-Aboriginal people in the same age group (see table 3 in the appendix).

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that among the off-reserve Aboriginal population in Ontario, men and women had different reasons for not completing high school. For young Aboriginal men aged 15 to 34, the most commonly reported reason was 'wanted to work', 'pregnancy/taking care of children' topped the reasons provided by Aboriginal women in the same age group.

Half have completed post-secondary education

Half of Aboriginal men (50%) and women (52%) aged 25 to 64 had completed postsecondary education compared to 61% and 57%, respectively of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. Postsecondary eduation includes a trades certificate, a college diploma or a university certificate, diploma or degree. While Aboriginal people were as likely as non-Aboriginal people to have trades and college credentials, the non-Aboriginal population was more likely to have obtained a university degree (see text table 1).

In 2006, one-quarter (25%) of Aboriginal men and about one in five (19%) Aboriginal women 25 to 64 years of age had less than a high school education, compared to 13% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

Text table 1
Highest level of educational attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006

Level of education	Aboriginal population		Non-Aboriginal population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	25.4	19.3	12.5	12.9
High school	24.3	28.6	26.7	30.5
Total postsecondary	50.0	51.9	60.7	56.6
Trades	16.5	7.5	15.8	5.5
College	24.0	27.2	24.3	28.1
University certificate or diploma below bachelor[1]	3.6	3.6	3.1	4.1
University degree (at bachelor's level or above)	5.9	14.1	17.6	19.0

1. The overall quality of data for the "Highest certificate, diploma or degree" variable in the 2006 Census is acceptable. However, users of data from the category "university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level" should be aware that the 2006 Census showed unexpected growth in this category, compared with 2001. We recommend users interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details, see http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm.

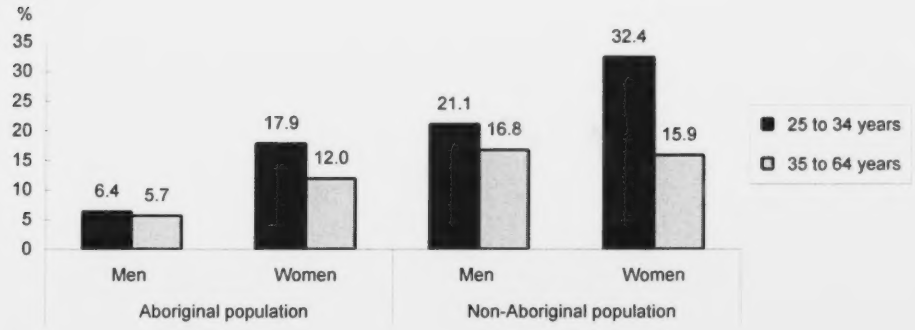
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Young Aboriginal women in Sault Ste. Marie more likely to obtain a university degree than their male counterparts

In Sault Ste. Marie, 18% Aboriginal women aged 25 to 34 reported having a university degree, in the 2006 Census, compared to 6% of their male counterparts. (This includes all certificates, diplomas or degrees at the bachelor's level or above.) Furthermore, young Aboriginal women (25 to 34 years of age) were more likely to have a university degree than older Aboriginal women 35 to 64 years of age (18% versus 12%) (see chart 2).

Regardless of their age group or sex, Aboriginal people living in Sault Ste. Marie in 2006, were less likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to have a university degree.

Chart 2
Percentage of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 25 to 34 and 35 to 64 years of age with a university degree, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006

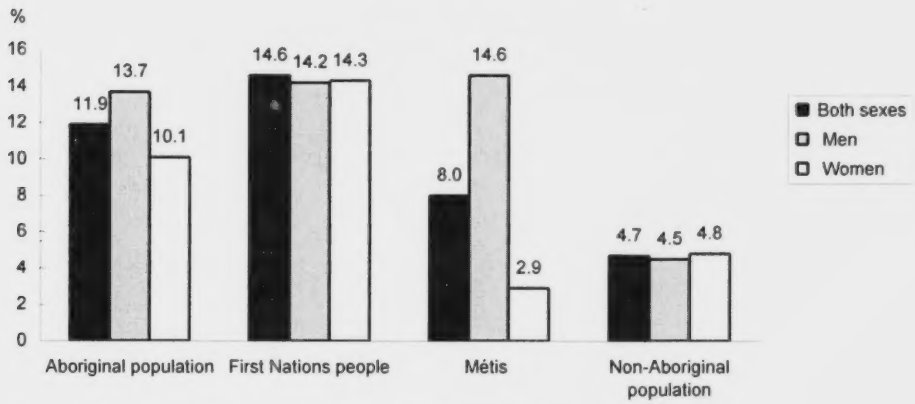


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Higher unemployment rates

In 2006, the unemployment rate[5] for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Sault Ste. Marie was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (11.9% compared to 4.7%). First Nations men and women and Métis men had similar rates of unemployment. Métis women were, however, much less likely to be unemployed.

Chart 3
Unemployment rates for people aged 25 to 54 years, by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006



Note: First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Unemployment rates were higher for Sault Ste. Marie's young people. In 2006, 15.8% of First Nations youth aged 15 to 24 years were unemployed, as were 21.2% of Métis youth, and 18.8% of non-Aboriginal youth (see table 4 in the appendix).

5. The unemployment rate for a particular group is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Employment rates of Métis women resemble those of non-Aboriginal women

Another measure of labour market performance is the employment rate[6]. In 2006, Métis and First Nations people had similar rates of employment (69.4% and 67.6%, respectively). However, there were differences for men and women. The employment rate of Métis women (75.9%) aged 25 to 54 living in Sault Ste. Marie resembled that of non-Aboriginal women (77.0%) while the rate for First Nations women (67.9%) was lower. Among men, First Nations men (66.7%) were less likely to be employed than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (84.1%). However, their employment rate was higher than that of Métis men (62.1%) (see table 5 in the appendix).

Aboriginal women as likely as non-Aboriginal women to be working full-time full-year

Just over a quarter (27%) of Aboriginal women were working full-time full-year[7] in 2005. This percentage almost mirrors that of non-Aboriginal women (28%). Aboriginal men (31%), however, were less likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (39%) to be full-time full-year workers.

Métis men (37%) in the Sault Ste. Marie labour force were more likely than First Nations men (27%) to be working full-time full-year in 2005. The opposite was true for women. Three in ten (29%) First Nations women were working full-year full-time compared to 23% of Métis women (see text table 2).

Text table 2
Percentage of full-time full-year workers, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Sault Ste. Marie, 2005

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	28.7	31.3	26.6
First Nations people[1]	27.5	26.5	28.5
Métis[1]	29.9	36.7	23.2
Non-Aboriginal population	33.2	39.3	27.6

1. First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Occupations in 'sales and services' most prevalent

In studying the labour market of a given area, it is helpful to examine its occupational[8] make-up. In 2006, the most common occupational category[9] for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour forces in Sault Ste. Marie was 'sales and service'. However, the kinds of jobs people hold differ for men and women. Men were much more likely than women to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations'. Women were more likely than men to work in 'sales and service' occupations. This holds true for both the Aboriginal and the non-Aboriginal populations in Sault Ste. Marie.

In 2006, Aboriginal men were somewhat more likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' (33% versus 29%). Aboriginal women were more likely than non-Aboriginal women to have 'sales and service' jobs (47% versus 35%) (see table 6 in the appendix).

6. The employment rate refers to the number of employed people, in a given group, as a percentage of the total population in that group.
7. The term 'full-time full-year workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2005 for pay or in self-employment.
8. Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.
9. Occupations contained within the categories can cover a broad range of skill levels. For example, the business and finance occupation category includes professional occupations requiring a university degree, as well as clerical occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent.

Earnings gap widening

In 2000, the median earnings[10] of full-time full-year Aboriginal earners in Sault Ste. Marie (measured in 2005 dollars) were $39,273. By 2005, this had decreased to $32,938. In 2000, Aboriginal people in Sault Ste. Marie working full-time full-year earned 87% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, the gap had widened with the earnings of Aboriginal people working full-time full-year being 73% of that of non-Aboriginal full-time full-year workers (see table 7 in the appendix).

Total income lower for Aboriginal people

The census collects a number of measures of income that help in understanding the economic situation of a population. Earnings data have been provided for the population working full-time full-year in 2005. It is also useful to look at total income[11] as sources of income go beyond that of employment. In 2005, 15% of Aboriginal people with income in Sault Ste. Marie had a ***total*** income of $40,000 or over compared to 31% for their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2005, Aboriginal women had the lowest median income ($16,979), whether compared to Aboriginal men ($18,065) or to non-Aboriginal men ($34,451) or non-Aboriginal women ($20,004) (see table 8 in the appendix).

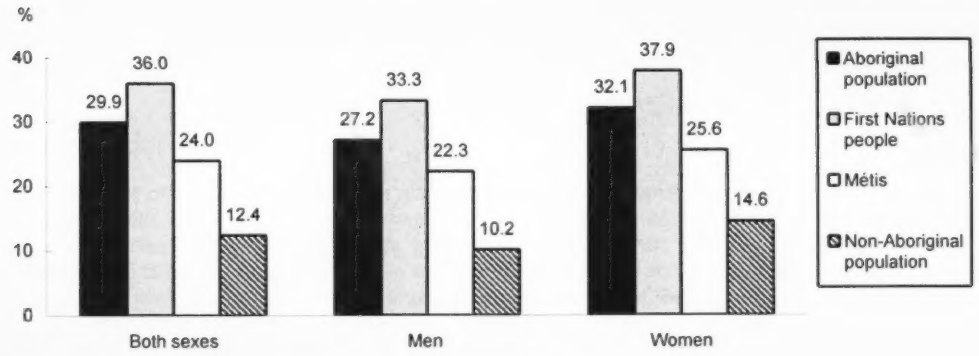
In understanding these data, it is important to note that, in Sault Ste. Marie, 6% of the Aboriginal population aged 15 years and over and 4% of the their non-Aboriginal counterparts reported having no income in 2005, (data not shown).

Three in ten Aboriginal people in Sault Ste. Marie living below the low-income cut-off

Statistics Canada uses the concept of low-income cut-off (LICO)[12] to indicate an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. In 2005, in Sault Ste. Marie three in ten (30%) Aboriginal people were living under the LICO, compared to 12% of non-Aboriginal people. In addition, over one-third (35%) of Aboriginal children (aged 14 years and under) in Sault Ste. Marie were living under the LICO, compared to 18% of non-Aboriginal children (data not shown). These data are based on the ***before tax*** LICO.

10. Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.
11. Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total), net farm income, net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, child benefits, Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, other income from government sources, dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs, other money income.
12. The low-income cut-off is a statistical measure of the income threshold level below which Canadians are estimated to devote at least one-fifth more of their income than the average family to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. For the 2005 matrix of low income before-tax cut-offs and additional information, please refer to the *2006 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue no. 92-566-X.

Chart 4
Proportion of persons living below the before-tax low income cut-off by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Sault Ste. Marie, 2005



Note: First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Half of Sault Ste. Marie's Aboriginal population moved at least once between 2001 and 2006

The Census counts people where they are living on one particular day. On May 16, 2006 (the date of the 2006 Census) there were 7,760 Aboriginal people living in the census agglomeration of Sault Ste. Marie. This count does not include all of the Aboriginal people who may have lived in Sault Ste. Marie at some point during the year, but only those who were living in Sault Ste. Marie on that particular day[13].

When looking at the Census population counts, it is important to remember that many people move between communities – for example, someone might move from a reserve community to a large city and back again within the same year. In Sault Ste. Marie, in 2006, half (50%) of the Aboriginal population had lived at the same address five years ago, compared to 69% of the non-Aboriginal population. From 2001 to 2006, one-third (33%) of Aboriginal people had moved at least once within Sault Ste. Marie, and the rest (17%) had moved to Sault Ste. Marie from another community. A community may refer to another municipality, or a reserve, or a rural area (see table 9 in the appendix).

When asked on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey why they moved to their current city, town or community, most off-reserve Aboriginal people in Ontario reported family-related reasons, followed by work-related reasons.

13. For example, students who return to live with their parents during the year are included at their parents' address, even if they lived elsewhere while attending school or working at a summer job.

One in seven live in homes needing major repairs

In Sault Ste. Marie, one in seven (14.1%) Aboriginal people lived in homes requiring major repairs[14] in 2006, compared to 15.9% in 2001. In comparison, the share of Sault Ste. Marie's non-Aboriginal population living in dwellings in need of major repairs was 6.8% in 2006 and 7.0% in 2001.

The share of Aboriginal people living in crowded[15] homes was 1.5% in 2006 compared to 1.3% in 2001. The rate (0.5%) for the non-Aboriginal population did not change between the two census years (see table 10 in the appendix).

Majority report being healthy

The majority of off-reserve First Nations and Métis adults (the population aged 15 and over) living in ***Ontario***[16] rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006. When asked as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, 52% of the off-reserve adult First Nations population and 58% of Métis adults gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good. A further 26% of First Nations adults and 25% of the Métis adult population reported that their health was good.

Six in ten adults live with one or more chronic conditions

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey also inquired about chronic conditions[17] that had been diagnosed by a health professional. Six in ten off-reserve First Nations (60%) and Métis (59%) adults living in ***Ontario*** reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Among the First Nations adult population, the most frequently reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism (25%), respiratory problems[18] (22%) and high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (22%). Among the Métis, arthritis or rheumatism was the most commonly reported condition affecting 24% of adults followed by high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (23%) and respiratory problems (22%).

14. Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgment of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.
15. Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.
16. Data on health is not available for Sault Ste. Marie so provincial level data has been provided.
17. Chronic conditions were those that had lasted or were expected to last six months or more and had been diagnosed by a health professional.
18. Respiratory problems include asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Further Statistics Canada Products Related to Aboriginal Peoples

The following list provides links to several products related to the Aboriginal peoples from the 2006 Census of Population, the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS):

2006 Census of Population

Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census: Findings
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/analysis/aboriginal/index.cfm

2006 Census: Highlight tables
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/hlt/index-eng.cfm

2006 Census Topic Based Tabulations – Aboriginal peoples
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/SubTopics.cfm?Temporal=2006&APATH=3&THEME=73&FREE=0&GRP=1

Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006 Census
http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/aboriginal/Index.cfm?Lang=E

2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey

Analytical Articles
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/SB-as-sa.cfm?lang=eng

2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children, Youth and Adults
http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?Lang=eng

Appendix

Table 1
Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total ages	**100.0**	**47.2**	**52.8**	**100.0**	**48.5**	**51.5**
0 to 4	7.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	2.0	2.0
5 to 9	9.6	5.2	4.4	4.5	2.4	2.1
10 to 14	8.7	4.5	4.1	6.0	3.1	2.9
under 15	**25.9**	**13.6**	**12.3**	**14.5**	**7.5**	**7.0**
15 to 19	9.0	4.3	4.7	6.7	3.4	3.3
20 to 24	8.3	3.7	4.6	6.2	3.2	3.0
under 25	**43.3**	**21.7**	**21.7**	**27.5**	**14.1**	**13.3**
25 to 29	7.3	3.0	4.3	5.0	2.3	2.7
30 to 34	7.7	3.0	4.7	4.7	2.2	2.5
35 to 39	7.2	3.0	4.2	5.6	2.6	3.0
40 to 44	7.2	3.6	3.7	7.8	3.8	4.0
45 to 49	7.4	3.3	4.1	9.0	4.2	4.8
50 to 54	6.5	3.2	3.3	8.4	4.2	4.2
55 to 59	5.4	2.8	2.7	7.5	3.6	3.9
60 to 64	2.7	1.1	1.6	6.2	2.9	3.3
65 and over	**5.3**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**18.4**	**8.5**	**9.9**
65 to 69	2.7	1.4	1.3	5.3	2.6	2.8
70 to 74	0.8	0.3	0.6	4.7	2.4	2.3
75 and over	**1.8**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**8.4**	**3.5**	**4.9**

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 2
Living arrangements of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006

Living arrangements	Aboriginal children	Non-Aboriginal children
	percent	
Total - children 14 years and under	100.0	100.0
Total living with at least one parent	98.7	99.0
Living with two parents[1]	56.8	75.4
Living with a lone mother	33.4	21.4
Living with a lone father	8.3	2.3
Total living with a grandparent (no parent present)	0.5	0.2
Total living with another relative	0.8	0.6
Total living with non-relatives	0.0	0.1

1. "Living with two parents" includes those living with step-parents. Information on step-parents is not available separately.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 3
School attendance rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, by sex and age group, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total - 15 and over	25.1	23.9	26.1	16.3	16.3	16.4
15 to 24	66.4	61.1	71.0	72.1	72.4	71.9
25 to 34	23.6	21.3	25.0	18.2	14.6	21.2
35 to 44	13.5	10.9	15.6	7.2	6.1	8.2
45 and over	5.9	8.9	2.3	3.8	3.4	4.2

Note: A new version of the school attendance question was used in the 2006 Census. Studies on data certification showed important variations with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey. It appears that the 2006 Census could have overestimated the school attendance for the population aged 45 years or over. We recommend users of the attendance at school variable interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details on the changes to the questionnaire for the Education module, see http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 4
Unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 years, by sex and population group, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006

Population groups	Both Sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	19.2	18.6	21.0
First Nations people[1]	15.8	11.4	17.1
Métis[1]	21.2	18.4	25.0
Non-Aboriginal population	18.8	19.9	17.7

1. First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.

Note: The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 5
Employment rates of people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex and population group, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006

Population groups	Both Sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	68.8	65.3	71.2
First Nations people[1]	67.6	66.7	67.9
Métis[1]	69.4	62.1	75.9
Non-Aboriginal population	80.4	84.1	77.0

1. First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.

Note: The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population, in that particular group.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 6
Occupational distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour force 15 years of age or older, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management	4.3	4.7	4.1	7.7	9.3	6.1
Business, finance and administrative	14.0	8.0	19.0	16.3	8.6	24.3
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	4.8	7.4	2.6	7.3	11.2	3.2
Health	3.6	0.9	6.2	7.3	2.3	12.5
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	9.4	2.7	15.4	9.0	4.9	13.3
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	2.2	3.0	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.7
Sales and service	37.3	25.8	47.0	29.0	22.9	35.4
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	16.6	32.9	2.3	15.4	28.9	1.3
Occupations unique to primary industry	3.0	6.2	0.5	1.6	2.7	0.4
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	4.7	8.3	1.3	4.3	7.7	0.7

Note: Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 7
Median earnings, in 2005 constant dollars, of full-time full-year earners by population group, Sault Ste. Marie, 2000 and 2005

Sex	2000		2005	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars			
Both sexes	39,273	44,905	32,938	44,948
Men	42,682	53,675	34,971	53,447
Women	33,781	33,695	31,491	36,774

Notes: Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. The earnings in 2000 and 2005 are calculated in constant dollars for the year 2005.

Full-time full-year earners worked 49 to 52 weeks during the year preceding the census, mainly full-time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Those living in institutions are excluded.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 8
Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age or older with income, Sault Ste. Marie, 2005

Median income and distribution	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Population 15 years and over with an income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $20,000	56.6	53.1	59.8	39.5	28.2	50.0
$20,000 to $39,999	28.1	25.0	30.7	29.7	29.5	29.8
$40,000 and over	15.2	21.6	9.3	30.8	42.3	20.2
Median income ($)	$17,299	$18,065	$16,979	$26,386	$34,451	$20,004

Note: Median income (of individuals) - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. In this report, the term "income" refers to the total money income received from various sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 9
Mobility status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 5 years of age or older, by sex, Sault Ste. Marie, 2006

Mobility status	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total population 5 years of age or older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived at same address (dwelling) 5 years ago	50.5	51.9	49.1	68.6	70.0	67.4
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	32.7	31.2	34.1	22.2	20.5	23.9
Lived in a different community	16.8	16.9	16.7	9.1	9.5	8.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Table 10
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, Sault Ste. Marie, 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	1.3	0.5	1.5	0.5
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	15.9	7.0	14.1	6.8

Notes: Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.
Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgement of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.